

ODORANT COMPOUNDS

Technical field

The present invention relates to the field of perfumery. More particularly, it concerns an ester of the 2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropanol and of a C₃ to C₅ alkenoate.

Background art

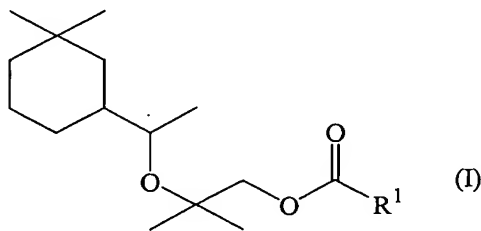
To the best of our knowledge only one compound of formula (I), as defined below, has been reported in the prior art, namely 2-[1-(3,3-dimethylcyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-butenolate. Said compound has been reported in EP 1262474 as chemical intermediate for the synthesis of a cyclopropyl derivative.

In the patent EP 472966 there are reported compounds which are useful perfuming ingredients but differ from those of the present invention by the fact that they are saturated esters.

In the prior art mentioned above there is no mention, nor suggestion, of the olfactive properties of the compounds of the present invention.

Summary of the Invention

A first object of the present invention is a compound of formula

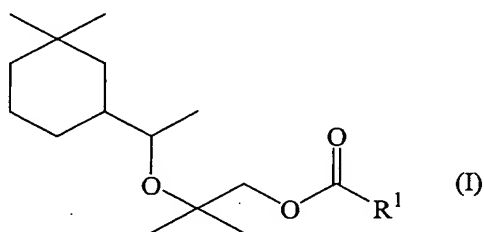


in the form of anyone of its isomers or a mixture thereof, and in which R¹ represents a linear or branched C₂ to C₄ alkenyl group.

Further objects of the present invention are the use in perfumery of said compound and the compositions or the articles comprising as active ingredient at least a compound of formula (I).

5 Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

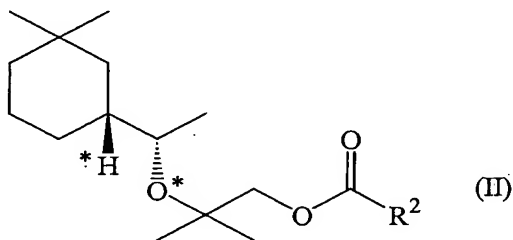
Surprisingly, we have now established that a compound of formula



10 in the form of anyone of its isomers or a mixture thereof, and in which R¹ represents a linear or branched C₂ to C₄ alkenyl group;

possesses surprising odor properties, of the musky and green type, which have been found to be particularly useful and appreciated for the preparation of perfumes, perfuming compositions and perfumed products.

According to a particular embodiment of the invention, a compound of formula:



20 in the form of any of its isomers or a mixture thereof, and in which R² represents a linear or branched C₂ or C₃ 1-alkenyl group, and the hydrogen and oxygen atom marked with an asterisk are in a trans configuration, is preferred.

In particular, (1S,1'R)-2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl 2-propenoate possesses a powerful and persistent musky and green odor which is very

original. More precisely the odor of said compound possesses at the same time a musky-ambrette and a fresh green character, together with a Galbanum and green pear undertone.

To the best of our knowledge, the combination of a musky and green character in the odor of a single compound has never been reported in the prior art. Moreover, the odor of said compounds has been found to be also very diffusive, a property which is quite rare for a compound possessing a musky note.

Another example of invention's compound is (1S,1'R)-2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl (E)-2-butenate which possesses a similar but weaker note than its lower analogue above mentioned, i.e. the 2-propenoate.

10 The propenoate derivative is a preferred compound of the invention.

Moreover, due to the surprising properties of the compounds of formula (I), another object of the present invention is a perfuming composition comprising:

- i) as perfuming ingredient, at least one invention's compound as defined above;
- ii) at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of a perfumery carrier and a
15 perfumery base; and
- iii) optionally at least one perfumery adjuvant.

By "perfumery carrier" we mean here a material which is practically neutral from a perfumery point of view, i.e. that does not significantly alter the organoleptic properties of perfuming ingredients. Said carrier may be a liquid or a solid.

20 As liquid carrier one may cite, as non-limiting examples, an emulsifying system, i.e. a solvent and a surfactant system, or a solvent commonly used in perfumery. A detailed description of the nature and type of solvents commonly used in perfumery cannot be exhaustive. However, one can cite as non-limiting examples solvents such as dipropylene glycol, diethyl phthalate, isopropyl myristate, benzyl benzoate, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-1-ethanol or ethyl citrate, which are the most commonly used. As solid
25 carrier one may cite, as non-limiting examples, absorbing gums or polymers, or yet an encapsulating materials. The encapsulation is a well known process to a person skilled in the art, and may be performed, for instance, using techniques such as spray-drying, agglomeration or yet extrusion; or consists of a coating encapsulation, including
30 coacervation and complex coacervation techniques.

Generally speaking, by "perfumery base" we mean here a composition comprising at least one perfuming co-ingredient.

Said perfuming co-ingredient is not of the formula (I). Moreover, by "perfuming co-ingredient" it is meant here a compound, which is used in perfuming preparation or composition to impart an hedonic effect. In other words such a co-ingredient, to be
5 considered as being a perfuming one, must be recognized by a person skilled in the art as being able to impart or modify in a positive or pleasant way the odor of a composition, and not just as having an odor.

The nature and type of the perfuming co-ingredients present in the base do not
10 warrant a more detailed description here, which in any case would not be exhaustive, the skilled person being able to select them on the basis of its general knowledge and according to intended use or application and the desired organoleptic effect. In general terms, these perfuming co-ingredients belong to chemical classes as varied as alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, ethers, acetates, nitriles, terpene hydrocarbons, nitrogenous or
15 sulphurous heterocyclic compounds and essential oils, and said perfuming co-ingredients can be of natural or synthetic origin. Many of these co-ingredients are in any case listed in reference texts such as the book by S. Arctander, Perfume and Flavor Chemicals, 1969, Montclair, New Jersey, USA, or its more recent versions, or in other works of a similar nature, as well as in the abundant patent literature in the field of perfumery. It is also
20 understood that said co-ingredients may also be compounds known to release in a controlled manner various types of perfuming compounds.

For the compositions which comprise both a perfumery carrier and a perfumery base, other suitable perfumery carrier, than those previously specified, can be also ethanol, water/ethanol mixtures, limonene or other terpenes, isoparaffins such as those known
25 under the trademark Isopar[®] (origin: Exxon Chemical) or glycol ethers and glycol ether esters such as those known under the trademark Dowanol[®] (origin: Dow Chemical Company).

Generally speaking, by "perfumery adjuvant" we mean here an ingredient capable of imparting additional added benefit such as a color, a particular light resistance,
30 chemical stability and etceteras. A detailed description of the nature and type of adjuvant

commonly used in perfuming bases cannot be exhaustive, but it has to be mentioned that said ingredients are well known to a person skilled in the art.

An invention's composition consisting of at least one compound of formula (I) and at least one perfumery carrier represents a particularly useful embodiment of the invention as well as a perfuming composition comprising at least one compound of formula (I), at least one perfumery carrier, at least one perfumery base, and optionally at least one perfumery adjuvant.

It is useful to mention here that the possibility to have, in the compositions mentioned above, more than one compound of formula (I) is important as it enables the perfumer to prepare accords, perfumes, possessing the odor tonality of various compounds of the invention, creating thus new tools for their work.

It is also understood here that, unless otherwise indicated or described, any mixture resulting directly from a chemical synthesis, e.g. without an adequate purification, in which the compound of the invention would be involved as a starting, intermediate or end-product could not be considered as a perfuming composition according to the invention.

Furthermore, the invention compound can also be advantageously used in all the fields of modern perfumery to positively impart or modify the odor of a consumer product into which said compound (I) is added. Consequently, a perfumed article comprising:

- i) as perfuming ingredient, at least one compound of formula (I) or an invention's perfuming composition; and
 - ii) a consumer product base
- is also an object of the present invention.

For the sake of clarity, it has to be mentioned that, by "consumer product base" we mean here a consumer product which can be associated with a perfuming composition, i.e. a consumable product such as a detergent or a perfume. In other words, a perfumed article according to the invention comprises the functional formulation, as well as optionally additional benefit agents, corresponding to a desired consumer product, e.g. a detergent or an air freshener, and an olfactive effective amount of at least one invention's compound.

The nature and type of the constituents of the consumer product do not warrant a more detailed description here, which in any case would not be exhaustive, the skilled

person being able to select them on the basis of its general knowledge and according to the nature and the desired effect of said product.

Examples of suitable consumer products include solid or liquid detergents and fabric softeners as well as all the other articles common in perfumery, namely perfumes, colognes or after-shave lotions, perfumed soaps, shower or bath salts, mousses, oils or gels, hygiene products or hair care products such as shampoos, body-care products, deodorants or antiperspirants, air fresheners and also cosmetic preparations. As detergents there are intended applications such as detergent compositions or cleaning products for washing up or for cleaning various surfaces, e.g. intended for textile, dish or hard-surface treatment, whether they are intended for domestic or industrial use. Other perfumed articles are fabric refreshers, ironing waters, papers, wipes or bleaches.

Some of the above-mentioned consumer product bases may represent an aggressive medium for the invention compound, so that it may be necessary to protect the latter from premature decomposition, for example by encapsulation.

The proportions in which a compound of formula (I) can be incorporated into the various aforementioned articles or compositions vary within a wide range of values. These values are dependent on the nature of the article or product to be perfumed and on the olfactory effect desired as well as on the nature of the co-ingredients in a given composition when the compounds according to the invention are mixed with perfuming co-ingredients, solvents or additives commonly used in the art.

For example, in the case of perfuming compositions, typical concentrations are in the order of 1% to 20% by weight, or even more, of the compounds of the invention based on the weight of the composition into which they are incorporated. Concentrations lower than these, such as in the order of 0.05% to 1% by weight, can be used when these compounds are incorporated into perfumed articles.

As mentioned above, the invention concerns the use of a compound of formula (I) as perfuming ingredients. In other words it concerns a method to confer, enhance, improve or modify the odor properties of a perfuming composition or of a perfumed article, which method comprise adding to said composition or article an effective amount of at least a compound of formula (I). By "use of a compound of formula (I)" it has to be understood here also the use of an invention's composition.

The invention will now be described in further detail by way of the following examples, wherein the abbreviations have the usual meaning in the art, the temperatures are indicated in degrees centigrade (°C) ; the NMR spectral data were recorded in CDCl₃ (if not stated otherwise) with a 360 MHz machine for ¹H and 90.5 MHz for ¹³C, the chemical displacement δ are indicated in ppm with respect to the TMS as standard, the coupling constants J are expressed in Hz.

Example 1

10 Synthesis of (1S,1'R)-2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl 2-propenoate

To a suspension of NaH (0.368 mole) in 1000 ml of dry THF at 0° (ice-bath) were added dropwise 70.0 g of (1S,1'R)-2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methyl-1-
 15 propanol (0.306 mole, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +10.6^\circ$ (1.7%, CHCl₃), diastereoisomeric purity ~80%, obtained according to the method described in EP 472966 and using a starting compound having a comparable enantiomeric and diastereoisomeric purity). After the end of the hydrogen evolution, 33.3 g (0.368 mole) of acryloyl chloride were added dropwise and the mixture thus obtained was stirred for 90 minutes at room temperature, and for 48 hours at
 20 reflux. After cooling at 0° and the addition of 350 ml of water, the reaction mixture was poured into 250 ml of 1M HCl, extracted twice with 600 ml of ether, washed once with saturated NaHCO₃, twice with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under *vacuum*. A distillation on residue ($E_{b(0.05\text{mbar})} = 73-96^\circ$) furnished 81.35 g of 65% crude material which were purified by flash chromatography over SiO₂ (eluent: pentane/ether = 96:4).
 25 The more pure fractions were mixed together, concentrated under *vacuum* and distilled (bulb to bulb, 0.06 mbar, oven = 125°) to give 64.4 g (yield = 74%) of a 96% pure 2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl 2-propenoate in the form of a mixture containing 81% of the (1S,1'R) diastereoisomer and 19% of three other diastereomers.

30 $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +5.6^\circ$ (1.3%, CHCl₃)

¹H-NMR: 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 1.06 (d, J=6, 3H), 1.21 (s, 6H), 1.27-1.72 (m, 7H),
3.38 (q, J=6, 1H), 4.03 (s, 2H), 5.84 (d, J=10.3, 1H), 6.15 (dd, J₁=10.3, J₂=17.4,
1H), 6.43 (d, J=17.4, 1H).

5 ¹³C-NMR : 19.7(q), 22.3(t), 23.8(q), 24.2(q), 24.7(q), 28.3(t), 30.7(s), 33.7(q), 39.4(t),
40.4(d), 42.3(t), 70.5(t), 71.9(d), 73.8(s), 128.6(d), 130.7(t), 166.1(s).

Example 2

10 Synthesis of (1S,1'R)-2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl (E)-2-
butenoate

The title compound was prepared using the same procedure as described in Example 1
and using crotonyl chloride instead of acryloyl chloride. The desired product was obtained
15 with a yield of 64%.

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +7,1^\circ$ (1.47%, CHCl₃)

¹H-NMR : 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 1.06 (d : J=6, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.24-
20 1.73 (m, 7H), 1.89 (dd, J₁=1.5, J₂=7, 3H), 3.37 (quint. : J=6, 1H), 3.99 (s, 2H),
5.87 (d : J=15.5, 1H), 6.99 (dq : J₁=7, J₂=15.5, 1H).

¹³C-NMR : 18.0(q), 19.7(q), 22.3(t), 23.8(q), 24.3(q), 24.7(q), 28.3(t), 30.7(s), 33.7(q),
39.4(t), 40.4(d), 42.3(t), 70.1(t), 71.8(d), 73.8(s), 122.8(d), 144.7(d), 166.4(s).

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Example 3

Preparation of a perfuming composition

30 A perfuming composition of the "floral-musky" type for a powder detergent was prepared
by admixing the following ingredients :

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Parts by weight</u>
	Hexylcinnamic aldehyde	280
	2-Methyldecanal	20
5	9-Undecenal	20
	Verdyl acetate	80
	Coumarine	20
	Allyl cyclohexylpropionate	20
	2-(4-Isopropylbenzyl)-2-methylpropanal	20
10	Dihydromyrcenol	240
	Doremox ^{® 1)}	10
	Iralia ^{® 2)} Total	20
	Patchouli	10
	Verdyl propionate	80
15	Amyl salicilate	20
	Verdox ^{® 3)}	60
	Yara Yara	20
	2,4-Dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carbaldehyde	10
	Lavandin Grosso	<u>10</u>
20	Total	940

1) Tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-phenyl-2H-pyran; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

2) Mixture of methylionone isomers; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

3) 2-Tert-butyl-1-cyclohexyl acetate; origin : International Flavors & Fragrances, USA

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The addition of 60 parts by weight of (1S,1'R)-2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl 2-propenoate to the above-described perfuming composition imparted to the latter a powerful musky aspect, which is also smooth and fresh, together with a green, pear's peel connotation and a Galbanum undertone.

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Example 4Preparation of a perfuming composition

- 5 A perfuming composition of the "floral-musky" type for a softener was prepared by admixing the following ingredients :

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Parts by weight</u>
10	Verdyl acetate	50
	Cinnamic alcohol	20
	Hexylcinnamic aldehyde	250
	Benzophenone	5
	Benzylacetone	30
15	Citronellol	60
	Allyl cyclohexylpropionate	5
	Dihydromyrcenol	60
	Doremox ^{® 1)}	5
	Irاليا ^{® 2)} Total	90
20	2,4,6-Trimethyl-4-phenyl-1,3-dioxane	10
	Hedione ^{® 3)}	30
	10%* Indomethylene	20
	10%* Neobutenone ^{® 4)}	20
	10%* Trans-1-(2,2,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)-3-hexanol	15
25	Rose oxide	30
	Phenylhexanol	80
	Hexyl salicylate	60
	Vertofix Coeur ^{® 5)}	<u>60</u>
	Total	900

30

*in dipropyleneglycol

1) Tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-phenyl-2H-pyran; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

- 2) Mixture of methylionone isomers; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 3) Methyl dihydrojasmonate; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 4) 1-(5,5-Dimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-4-penten-1-one; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 5) Origin : International Flavors & Fragrances, USA

The addition of 100 parts by weight of (1S,1'R)-2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl 2-propenoate to the above-described composition imparted to the latter a powerful musky aspect, which is well perceivable on the bottle as well as on the linen. Moreover, the presence of the invention's compound, in the above-mentioned composition, exalted the fresh green character which was originally imparted by the Neobutenone[®] and Doremox[®].

Example 5

Preparation of a perfuming composition

A woman's eau de toilette of the "ozonic-floral" type for a softener was prepared by admixing the following ingredients :

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Parts by weight</u>
	1%* Phenylacetic aldehyde	20
	Beta Ionone	50
25	Citronellol	50
	γ -n-Decalactone	5
	Eugenol	10
	Hedione [®] HC ¹⁾	150
	3-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-methylpropanal	50
30	10%* Indol	15
	Iso E super [®] ²⁾	200
	Lilial [®] ³⁾	150

	Linalool	100
	Myroxyde ^{® 4)}	40
	10%* Neobutenone ^{® 5)}	20
	10%* 2,6-Dimethyl-5-heptanal	20
5	7-Tert-butyl-2H,4H-1,5-benzodioxepin-3-one	10
	Feuillage vert base 47062 ⁶⁾	<u>10</u>
	Total	900

*in dipropyleneglycol

- 10 1) Methyl dihydrojasmonate; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
 - 2) 1-(Octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphtalenyl)-1-ethanone; origin : International
Flavors & Fragrances, USA
 - 3) 3-(4-Tert-butylphenyl)-2-methylpropanal; origin : Givaudan-Roure SA, Vernier,
Switzerland
 - 15 4) 6,7-Epoxy-3,7-dimethyl-1,3-octadiene; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
 - 5) 1-(5,5-Dimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-4-penten-1-one; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva,
Switzerland
 - 6) Compounded perfumery base; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 20 The addition of 100 parts by weight of (1S,1'R)-2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-
cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl 2-propenoate to the above-described eau de toilette
imparted to the latter a transparent, crystalline and fresh musky character. The eau de
toilette thus obtained acquired more volume and impact, and become more natural and
fine perfumery. The addition of the invention's compound also rounded the Galbanum
25 note, provided by the Neobutenone[®], by providing to the latter a sparkling and "mouth-
watering" aspect of the powdery-fruity-pear's peel type.